

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-67 are pending in the application. Claims 1-67 have been rejected. No claims have been amended, and no new matter has been added.

**Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 112**

Claims 14, 31, 42, 53, 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The Office Action states, "... it is unclear as to what the second reference is since a second reference is not mentioned in the specification." Applicants respectfully submit the following clarification.

In the originally filed specification, on page 18, lines 7-18, examples of a (first) reference to a callback function and another reference (a second reference) to context information are described with respect to one embodiment of the invention. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection.

**Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102**

Claims 1-6, 8-14, 16, 17, 19-21-31, 33-42, 44-53, 55-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being unpatentable by Delph, U.S. Patent 6,199,104.

Independent claim 1 of the present application is repeated below:

1. A method for communicating comprising:  
controlling a user interface presented by a web browser comprising:  
causing a web server to push an asynchronous message to the web browser;  
wherein the web browser presents a user interface change in response to the asynchronous message.

Each of independent claims 1, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34, 44, 45, and 55-58 includes a limitation that involves pushing an asynchronous message to a web browser.

U. S. Patent No. 6,199,104 B1, issued to Delph, describes interaction between receiver computer 90 and intermediate server 50 in column 5 line 65 through column 6, line 17, as quoted below:

... At step 6, receiver computer 90 contacts intermediate server 50 through Internet 40 using a single URL and provides intermediate server 50 with session certification information in this URL to retrieve the translated host data saved in local storage device 60. On receiving a request for this information, intermediate server 50 sends the translated host data to receiver computer 90 using a server push technique such as HTTP MIME Type Multi-Part/X-Mixed Replace. Using a server push technique allows a Web browser to receive data in the Web's HTTP protocol without having to repeat step 6 to reattach to the intermediate server 50. In this way receiver computer 90 may view a continuous series of pages of translated host data using a Web browser at the same time that host monitor 85 view the same host data in what is referred to as a "synchronous mode." Alternatively, a playback program loaded on intermediate server 50 will allow a receiver computer 90 to retrieve this stored information 60 at a later time.

As described above, Delph's intermediate server 50 sends translated data to receiver computer 90 upon receiving a request for the translated host data, and not as an asynchronous message. In fact, the quoted section indicates that the continuous series of pages of translated host data are provided in what is referred to as a "synchronous mode," where the Web browser receives the set of pages as a synchronous response to the request for a page identified by a single URL. The server push technique described by Delph enables multiple portions of data to be pushed in response to a single request without the need for a separate connection to be established for each portion of the data; however, the multiple portions of data nevertheless are pushed in response to a synchronous request for the data and not as an asynchronous message.

Applicants therefore respectfully submit that Delph does not teach all elements of independent claims 1, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34, 44, 45, and 55-58, and thus does not anticipate the claimed invention. Accordingly, all claims 1-67 are allowable for at least this reason.

Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103

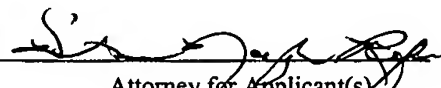
Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being unpatentable over Delph, U.S. Patent 6,199,104, and in view of Landsman et al, U.S. Patent 6,314,451. Claim 7 depends from independent claim 1, which has been shown to be allowable over Delph standing alone. Consequently, claim 7 is allowable for at least the foregoing reasons.

Claims 15, 18, 32, 43, 54, and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being unpatentable over Delph, U.S. Patent 6,199,104, and in view of Boyle et al, U.S. Patent 6,138,158. Claim 15 depends from independent claim 1; claim 18 depends from independent claim 16; claim 32 depends from independent claim 23; claim 43 depends from independent claim 34; claim 54 depends from independent claim 45; and claim 67 depends from independent claim 58. All of these independent claims have been shown to be allowable over Delph standing alone. Consequently, claims 15, 18, 32, 43, 54, and 67 are allowable for at least the foregoing reasons.

CONCLUSION

In view of the amendments and remarks set forth herein, the application is believed to be in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is solicited. Nonetheless, should any issues remain that might be subject to resolution through a telephonic interview, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at 512-439-5086.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment, COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on June 24, 2005.

 6/24/05  
Attorney for Applicant(s) Date of Signature

Respectfully submitted,



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